

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS SCHOOL
WEAPONS TRAINING BATTALION
TRAINING COMMAND
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STUDENT OUTLINE

ARTS, MONUMENTS, AND ARCHIVES

0530-CAS-115

CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER COURSE

M020A3D

SEPTEMBER 2015

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

a. **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE**. Given a mission, area assessment and Commander's intent, plan for the protection of Arts, Monuments, and Archives (AMA), so that all identified AMA are secure without intentional or gratuitous destruction, theft or damage. (CACT-EXEC-2016)

b. **ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

(1) Without the aid of references, define international Arts, Monuments, and Archives (AMA) agencies involved in preservation of AMA, in accordance with GTA 41-01-002. (CACT-EXEC-2016b)

(2) Without the aid of references, define the legal imperatives that guide DoD considerations for AMA in accordance with GTA 41-01-002. (CACT-EXEC-2016a)

(3) Without the aid of references, define the responsibilities of CA Marines when working with AMA, in accordance with GTA 41-01-002. (CACT-EXEC-2016d)

(4) Given a scenario involving AMA, conduct initial assessment, in accordance with a PE checklist. (CACT-EXEC-2016c)

1. **CULTURAL PROPERTY.** Cultural property is the tangible representation of significant human events, beliefs, and values. This definition is purposefully broad to allow for the full range of items which may be considered culturally significant.

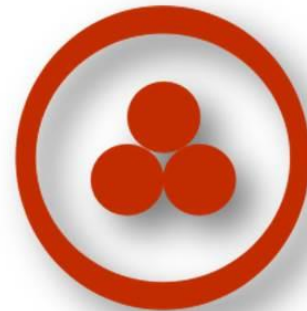
a. **Identifying Cultural Property.** Cultural properties are often unique to each culture; however, they may fall into these typical categories:

- (1) Historic and ancient buildings and their ruins
- (2) Works of art
- (3) Archeological sites and artifacts
- (4) Shipwrecks
- (5) Museum and library collections
- (6) Sacred places (sanctuaries, shrines, churches, mosques, temples cemeteries, and pilgrimage routes)

b. **Cultural Property Markers.** Many cultural properties are not clearly marked. Local organizations such as historical preservation societies may mark historic buildings. The international community has agreed upon markers which indicate the cultural importance of a site. Two examples are:



Hague Convention
Blue Shield



Roerich Pax Cultura

c. **Archives.** One must not only consider historical archives of cultural significance, but civil and even private archives as well. Maintenance of administrative records such as, local government registrars, land deeds, police records,

budget documents, and bank records, if lost, can destabilize an area.

2. **AMA AGENCIES.** There are a number of agencies (USG agencies, and IGOs) that are specifically dedicated to the identification, cataloging, and preservation of cultural sites and property.

a. **United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.** Developed after WWII, this organization was formed to rebuild education systems in war torn countries.

b. **US Committee of the Blue Shield.** Modeled after the Hague Convention, this organization acts like the Red Cross for cultural property.

c. **Combatant Commander's Cultural Heritage Action Group.** Specifically identifies those places, persons, and objects of cultural significance within a CCMD. This is an existing and easily referenced data base.

d. **Defense Intelligence Agency.** This is another resource for identifying cultural property in an area of operation, but it is more difficult to access than those listed above.

3. **LEGAL IMPERATIVES.** Protection of cultural property is mandated by federal and international law.

a. **Roerich Pact.** The first attempt to preserve cultural sites and objects; recognized the neutrality of cultural properties. It was signed in 1936 by the United States.

b. **Geneva Convention Article 33.** Pillaging is prohibited.

c. **Geneva Convention Article 53.** Any destruction by the occupying power of real or personal property, belonging individually or collectively to private persons or to the state, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations. In addition to being an ethical, tactical, and strategic concern, protecting cultural property is a legal obligation.

d. **Hague Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.** In 2009, the United States ratified the 1954 Hague Convention. The articles of this convention are now U.S. Code. The convention mandates that belligerents make no use of cultural property that might

expose it to damage or destruction, and direct no military force against it unless required by military necessity. It also forbids theft, pillaging, requisitioning, or even moving cultural property.

(1) Hague, Article 3. The high contracting parties undertake to prepare in time of peace for the safeguarding of cultural property situated within their own territory against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict, by taking such measures as they consider appropriate.

(2) Hague, Article 7. The high contracting parties undertake to plan or establish in peacetime, within their armed forces, services or specialized personnel whose purpose will be to secure respect for cultural property and to cooperate with the civilian authorities responsible for safeguarding it.

e. National Historic Preservation Act, Public Law 89-665. 16 U.S.C. 470. Mandates the protection of cultural heritage during federal undertakings. Legally, military operations outside the continental United States are considered federal undertakings; this and other environmental and cultural protection acts apply to deployed military units.

4. CIVIL AFFAIRS AMA RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Planning. Through Area Study, Country Study and CPB, identify cultural property locations and annotate them on maps and overlays (protected target list). Plan with supported units to protect the locations throughout the operation.

b. Key Leader Engagement. Make contact with local authorities (law enforcement, cultural ministries, museum officials, engineers, academics, elders, NGOs) as soon as possible. They may have expertise on the value and maintenance of the AMA sites.

c. Documentation. Accurate documentation is absolutely necessary. Record the GPS location. Inventory each item and record its condition and appearance. Take detailed pictures. Catalog points of contact, whether they are groups or individuals, that are able to support your efforts. Do this as soon as possible.

d. Imminent Destruction. Take action without advice of preservation or conservation professionals only if the building or collection is in immediate danger of destruction or collapse.

Do as little as possible and as much as necessary to stop active damage and avoid further damage.

e. **Protection**. Place cultural structures off-limits to military and civilian personnel, and post security around the area. Inform the chain of command of particularly valuable or sensitive material so it can be sealed or isolated.

5. **HISTORIC EXAMPLES**. Throughout human history, cultural treasures have suffered from the effects of war, vandalism and raiding. Not until the last century has the international community begun to take measures to protect culturally significant sites and objects both in peacetime and in war. The following are a few examples of wonton and unintentional destruction of cultural property that have occurred since antiquity.

- a. **Library at Alexandria**
- b. **Baghdad 1258**
- c. **The Sphinx**
- d. **Washington D.C. 1814**
- e. **Cathedral at Reims**
- f. **Nazi Occupation 1939 - 1945**
- g. **Monte Cassino**
- h. **Bamiyam Buddhas**
- i. **Baghdad Museum 2003**
- j. **Aleppo Souk**
- k. **ISIS/ISIL**

REFERENCES:

JP 3-57 Civil-Military Operations
MCWP 3-33.1 MAGTF Civil Military Operations
MCRP 3-33.1A Civil Affairs Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
GTA 41-01-001 Civil Affairs Planning and Execution Guide

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